

Campbell moved to amend by adding that accompanying the correspondence, the Governor should give a copy of his instructions to Dr. Tate, the bearer of the "lost commission," with such other documents and papers as he might deem proper; adopted.

The resolution as amended, was then adopted.

Bryant gave notice that he would hereafter call for a reconsideration of the vote cast to day, on the bill to provide for the collection of costs in certain cases.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, January 24, 1846.

In the Senate Messrs. Tillman, Guion, Matthews, Lumpkin and Horne presented sundry claims, petitions, &c., which were referred as desired.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Durr—A bill to amend the 29th section of the 26th chapter of Howard & Hutchinson's digest, referred to the Judiciary.

Labauve—A bill to declare certain Bayous, navigable streams.

Guion—A communication from the corporate authorities and citizens of Vicksburg, tendering the hospitalities of their city to the members of the Legislature and citizens of Jackson, in their visit to that city. (A similar communication was read by the Speaker in the House.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Matthews presented the petition of the mechanics' association of Marshall county, setting forth the grievances of the laboring classes, and exposing the effects of employing the convicts of the Penitentiary in the mechanic arts; was read and referred to the committee on the penitentiary.

Boone offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to lay off the state into four districts, drawing lines through its geographical centre, east and west, north and south.

Be it further resolved, That in appropriating all funds belonging to the state, raised or donated for the use of internal improvements, each of said districts shall have one-fourth part expended therein, on such objects of improvement as the representatives of the several districts may think most expedient.

And be it further resolved, That if the south-eastern or south-western district desire their part expended on a rail-road east, and are willing to receive the fund known as the two per cent. fund, as their distributive share of all the internal improvement fund, now subject to the appropriation of the state, or that may be realized for such purpose, from the sale of any and all lands held by the state, the proceeds of which will belong to said internal improvement fund, that they be permitted to draw the same on such condition and for such purpose; which resolution was read and gave rise to an animated debate.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1846.

After the reading of the journal, the chair read to the house the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, and resolutions of the mayor and aldermen of that city, extending the hospitalities of the city to the governor and members of the legislature, and the authorities of Jackson.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Totten, from the judiciary committee, to which the resolution of enquiry was referred, relative to the amount due by the general government to this state for payments made to the troops called into service by Gen. Gaines in 1836, reported a joint resolution empowering the governor to apply to the government at Washington for the amount due, and to place the same, when received, in the state treasury.

The report was received and agreed to, the rules suspended and the joint resolution read three several times and passed.

Wade, from a select committee, reported upon the bill for changing the mode of assessing taxes, that it was inexpedient to make the change proposed. Report received and agreed to.

Greaves, from the committee to which the petition of John A. Cotton, of Hinds county, was referred, reported a bill for his relief. The report was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

Randall reported a bill for the relief of Alfred E. Lewis, of Jackson county, which was read the first time.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE.

By Ewing; A bill to amend the act incorporating the Canton and Jackson rail-road company, which was read the first and second time, the rules suspended, and ordered to be engrossed.

McNabb introduced a resolution, that ladies visiting the house be invited to

seats within the bar, which was adopted.

Pendleton introduced a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to amend the revenue laws with a view to reduce the taxes generally.

Moore moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The question on the indefinite postponement being taken, was decided in the affirmative, 41 to 37.

Archer called up the joint resolution submitted by him a few days since, authorising the governor to offer a reward of \$3000 for the apprehension of Richard S. Graves, and his delivery in Jackson.

The question being taken, the resolution was not agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Harlow, Editor.

Saturday, January 31, 1846.

Important Foreign News.

The British packet ship Themis arrived at New Orleans on the 21st instant, bringing nine days later news from Europe.—By this arrival, we are put in possession of a most important item of news, at this stage of matters between this country and England. It is no less than the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and the whole body of the British Ministry. The London Times says:

Sir R. Peel had just gained over all his colleagues except three or four to advocate a repeal of the corn laws, and had won the reluctant consent of the Duke of Wellington. It had been settled to summon Parliament early in January. The Duke subsequently withdrew his assent, and joined the minority of the cabinet. Sir Robert immediately thereon tendered his resignation, and Lord John Russell was sent for by the Queen to form the new cabinet.—The entire cabinet then tendered their resignations.

The formation of a new ministry at this time, with Lord John Russell at its head, it is thought, augurs well for a settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Oregon Question, as it is well known that Lord John is not quite so ultra in his war notions as Sir Robert, but rather of a peace-preserving character.

In connection with the above, it is reported that the King of the French, Louis Philippe, is no more. If this be so, (which by the way needs confirmation,) then may the American people rest assured that there will be no war if it can be avoided on the part of Great Britain; for she will have enough to attend to to watch the movements of Louis Philippe's successor. The intimacy which at present exists between the English and French governments, will expire—if it has not already—with the last breath of Louis Philippe, and the only means by which his successor can secure or maintain his crown, in the present distracted state of public opinion in France, would be to dissolve all intimacy with the English government, if not actually compelled to make an open declaration of war. How far all these circumstances will work for the benefit of the United States, time will show.

Mexico.

This ill-governed country has undergone another change in rulers. Gen. Paredes has succeeded in revolutionizing the country, and becoming supreme ruler of the land, under the authority—not of law, nor of the Constitution—but of might. Gen. Herrera, the regularly elected successor of Santa Anna to the Presidency, finding he had not sufficient support from the populace to maintain his power and station, surrendered the city of Mexico to the revolutionizing General without a blow.—One of Paredes' first acts was to order our Minister, Mr. Slidell, to leave the country, and would not even allow him a guard to conduct him to the sea coast. The New-Orleans Commercial Times says:

The Revolution at an end.—By the arrival of the United States brig Porpoise, at Pensacola, we have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Gen. Paredes has succeeded in placing himself at the head of the government. The Capital has finally declared in his favor, and the Revolution is at an end. Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Parrott, Attachee to the Legation, had retired to Jalapa, there to await later instructions from the home government. We have not received any papers by the Porpoise, but have been furnished with the following abstract from a private letter to a commercial house in this city, which briefly details the overthrow of Herrera, as follows:

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 1, 1846.

We open this letter to inform you that an express has just arrived from the capital; we learn that it has pronounced in favour of Gen. Paredes, therefore this revolution is at an end.—Our Minister, "not received," dispatches the Porpoise to Pensacola, with communication for the American government, and leaves hardly time to apprise you of this event.

Parson Howe has removed the "Doll Democrat" from Coffeyville to Grenada.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—It appears, from what items we can gather, that the Election has resulted in favor of the Locos by a considerable majority. In the city of New Orleans the Locos elected twelve, out of the nineteen Representatives, to which the city is entitled, and the whigs seven. The Senators are also Locos. Johnson's majority in the city is about 400, Landry's over 400.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—G. W. H. Brown, of Carrollton, offers the Printing materials on which was lately printed the "Whig Creed," for sale, at the low price of four hundred and fifty dollars cash.

[For the Kosciusko Chronicle.]

On the Influence of a Moral Education.

Man is a progressive being in a world which is held together by the hand of an All-wise Creator, and he is constituted both an intellectual and a moral being; and is capable of receiving divine knowledge for an immortal life. Thus there can be nothing of greater value and importance take possession of the mind of every human being, than to be trained in a process of reasoning and reflection, and to treasure up that precious knowledge of his Creator, and of his duty, and the relation in which he stands to the world which gives him support, and an opportunity of increasing in knowledge, by which he may become, not only useful to himself as an individual, and also as a social being, but which will best qualify him to connect himself to that society in which he is ere long destined to mingle. Knowledge, blended with divine truths, tends to expel the ignorance which blunts and hangs heavy over the human understanding, and removes the evil which frequently agitates the mind. It expands the intellectual faculties, and directs them to their appropriate objects. It gratifies the cravings of the soul for perpetual activity, and renders these activities useful to the decorating of life, and the improvement of society. It unfurls the beauties and sublimities of nature with which all Heaven and earth are decorated, and best of all, it places before our eyes the holy bible, God's holy and righteous book, in which we may trace the forms of his character, and the ways of his righteousness.—It opens to us the treasures of his beneficence, and the fathomless depth of his wisdom and goodness. And when an individual exercises his powers on such objects as are connected with virtue and morality, and peaceably proceeds along their pearly streams, he derives great pleasure and enjoyment to which the besotted multitude are strangers, and know not the precious gems they contain. If (on the other hand) such studies be overlooked, we need not be surprised to see individuals overwhelmed in the vortex of dissipation and infidelity, since they pay no regard to those lessons of knowledge which alone can guide them in the path of virtue and morality. Hence we find, in every instance where moral knowledge is neglected, ignorance leads to the perpetration of the most horrid cruelties. For example, we have but to turn our attention to some of the states or kingdoms of Africa, the South Sea islands, Hindostan, and many other places, and there behold with a sad mind, the cruelties inflicted on the helpless babes, by compelling wives to be burned alive upon the funeral pile with their deceased husbands; and the aged individuals, (who had finished their course, and grown gray under the burden of old age and the gradual decay of nature,) being compelled to seek a watery grave; the offering of human victims in sacrifices; and many other cruelties, which would cause the reflecting mind to cry out, How long will gross ignorance inhabit the earth! and it will induce him to buckle on his shield, and issue forth edicts to every philanthropist, to expell the darkness and ignorance which are entwined around the minds of their fellow men; and substitute in their place the living spark which never can be extinguished. Hence we find in every case where vice and immorality prevail to the highest degree of human folly and degradation, it is not the sober and well cultivated mind that bears the shame and disgrace, but it is the ignorant and grovelling individual who refuses to walk in the commanded path, who turns a deaf ear to parental obedience and regards neither God nor man. Now if ignorance is the primary cause of vice and immorality, it will necessarily follow that knowledge blended with morality, will tend to overcome and destroy its operations; for the old maxim is, and a true one too, when we remove the cause from any evil, we of course prevent its effects; but this is not all, we place upon the mind all the virtues which moral knowledge can produce. In proportion as knowledge advances, men will become wiser and wiser, and will be better accomplished to fulfil the end for

which they were created; and truly it has advanced, and it will arrive at the highest degree of perfection, for whatever coincides with the laws of heaven will assuredly prosper.

In those solitude and desolate places where once the untutored mind rambled, regardless of his happiness, and the happiness of his offspring, now is heard the voice of the tutor imbibing moral knowledge into the youthful mind, and a way has been opened for the instruction and prosperity of individuals of every rank and condition; and whatever tends to promote the happiness of Society, will evidently be found conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every nation and tongue; hence the friends of knowledge have, and are yet diffusing a goodly portion of knowledge into the mind of those individuals who inhabit the frozen shores of the icy seas as well as those of the temperate climate.—The wilderness has assumed another aspect; instead of the wolf and panther, we behold grazing herds; and instead of war and bloodshed with our red men, we listen to the grateful songs of David; and the deserts have put on beauty and fruitfulness, and been made to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

A. A. N.

LAZEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the latest advices from Buenos Ayres, it appears that the expedition of the French and English up to Uruguay, commanded by the "Italian outlaw, Garibaldi," met with a severe check at Sariano, but at Gualeguachuan, the "peace-makers" re-enacted the scenes of Colodia, and carried off £30,000 sterling of spoil, treating all the inhabitants with wanton cruelty.

The boats of her British majesty's ship Curacao captured two whaleboats from the Banda Oriental, on the 3d. On the 7th, the language of the French legation was carried off from Buenos Ayres to the French brig Pandour, under a flag of truce. On the 8th, there was a severe gale in the harbor, and several accidents to the shipping. On the 10th, the 17th day of the blockade, the American schooner, Sarah Ann, from Patagonia, was overhauled by the blockaders.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes as follows, under date of the 9th instant:

There is a rumor in town that Senator Benton will go for the forty-ninth parallel, if England offers to compromise the Oregon difficulty upon it. But I for one do not believe the rumor.

There is another rumor that Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, has deserted Mr. Calhoun's position on the Oregon question, which rumor I do believe. The remark "Calhoun has lost his left bowler," was passed round freely in the gossiping circles all day yesterday.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, the right bowler of Mr. Calhoun, has the floor in the House, on the Oregon question, to-morrow.

He is an able man, and a highly respectable speaker. We will then see if he advocates a "wise and masterly in activity."

The British Navy at defiance.—The New York Sun has been authorized to say that a model for a Steam Battery is being completed in that city, on an entire new projection, which will set at defiance any attempt to enter our harbors. An appropriation from Congress will be applied for in a few days, to erect one of these batteries at the Narrows.

McNulty has been acquitted of the charge of embezzling the public moneys for which he was indicted and tried. If innocent, as this would seem to indicate, great injustice has been done to him.

The Yazoo river has risen about 9 feet during the past week—it rose near 6 feet on last Monday night. [Yazoo Whig.]

"Let us lay no temptation in the path of youth," as the frog said when he popped his head under water, on seeing a boy pick up a stone.

The present population of Americans in Oregon is from six to seven thousand. It is thought that it will be double that within a year.

TAILORING.

HSHOAFEE having permanently located himself in the town of Kosciusko, announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to receive and execute any work in his line of business, upon the shortest notice. He takes, and will be in receipt of, the latest Philadelphia fashions; and will guarantee general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, which will be most thankfully received.

Kosciusko, Jan'y 24, 1846 4:6m

Final Settlement.

AT the April Term, A. D. 1846, of the Probate Court of Attala county, I shall present my account as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Andrews, deceased, for final settlement and allowance, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS, Adm'r
January 17, 1846 3:3w2d

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Berry N. Russell, are requested to come forward and settle up if they want to save costs. They will find their accounts with G. W. Harlow, who is authorized to receipt the same. BERRY N. RUSSELL.
January 3, 1846 1t

[For the Kosciusko Chronicle.]

METEOROLOGY.

In this section of the country we have experienced a week of brilliant weather—the sun shining unclouded from the dawn to twilight. So much for Jupiter being in quartile with the sun last week.

On the 28th Saturn and the Moon came to a conjunction. Saturn, as we have remarked, is a cold body, and consequently the Thermometer immediately fell to the freezing point. This day Venus and the Moon were in the same position, and Venus being a moist planet, we anticipate rain. The Brometer has fallen a division or two; the day has been gloomy and gusty, and the night while we write, has threatening appearances. JAMES ELDER.
January 29, 1846.

Meteorological Table

Of the week ending January 29, 1846.

Day of week & month.	Mer. Max.	Mer. Min.	Mer. Mean.	Full Moon.	Direction of winds.
Fri 23 26d 50°	33°	39°			north
Sat 24 27d 59°	34°	44°			n e & s w
Su 25 28d 60°	40°	46°			south-east
Mo 26 29d 67°	40°	56°			south-west
Tu 27 30d 66°	50°	54°			n & s w
We 28 31d 64°	52°	50°			south-east
Th 29 3d 60°	58°	50°			south-east

REMARKS.

23d. Light airs, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.

24th. Calm, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.

25th. Light airs, brilliant day. Night, strong breezes and cloudy.

26th. Light breezes, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.

27th. Light airs, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.

28th. Light airs, brilliant day. Night, fresh breezes and cloudy.

29th. Fresh breezes, overcast day. Night, strong breezes and threatening appearances for rain.

The Thermometer was highest on the 26th, 67°. Lowest on the 28th, 32°. Range for the week 35°. No rain for the week fell in this locality.

Teacher Wanted!

A SUITABLE person is wanted to take charge of the Academy in this place. For particulars enquire of the Trustees.—By order of E. M. WELLS, Pres't.
January 24, 1846 4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire property on the Big Black river, well known as **Conn's Ferry**, takes this method of informing the public that his best endeavors will be always used to ensure the safe passage of the River at all times during high water; and by keeping the Road in good order he hopes to merit the same patronage as the former owner—John Findly.

Rates of Ferriage.

Loaded wagon, with 4 pair of horses or mules, or 4 yoke of oxen,	1 00
Loaded wagon, with 3 pair of horses or mules, or 3 yoke of oxen,	75c
Wagon without load, with 3 or 4 pair of horses, or 3 or 4 yoke of oxen,	50c
Wagon with 1 yoke of oxen, or 1 pair of horses or mules,	50c
Four wheel carriage, with 1 horse,	37½
Two wheel carriage, with 2 horses,	37½
Two wheel carriage, with 1 horse,	25c
Man and Horse,	12½
Lead Horse,	6½
Foot Man,	6½
Cattle, each,	4c
Sheep and other small stock, each,	2c
Jan'y 17, 1846 3c	JOHN FOY.

Final Settlement.

AT the March Term, A. D. 1846, of the Probate Court of Attala County, I shall present my account, as Administrator of the estate of Stephen Calcote, deceased, for final settlement and allowance, when and where all persons can attend if they see proper. JAMES O. CALCOTE,
January 3, 1846 1:6w Administrator.

Sixteenth Section Sale.

IN obedience to the requisitions of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, I shall proceed to sell or lease for the term of ninety-nine years, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court-House door, in the town of Kosciusko, on Monday the 16th day of February next, the sixteenth section in Township Fifteen North, of Range Nine East, on a credit of one, two, three and four years, the purchasers giving bond and security, and paying cash sufficient to defray the expenses of sale.

E. M. WELLS,

Judge of Probate of Attala County.
January 3, 1846 1:6w

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order granted to me by the Probate Court of Attala County, Mississippi, at the January term thereof, A. D. 1846, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the court house door, in the town of Kosciusko, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, the following described Lands, belonging to the estate of James Armstrong, deceased, to wit:

	S.	T.	R.
south-west quarter	4	12	4
east-half of south-east qr.	5	12	4
east-half of north-east qr.	8	12	4
west-half of north-east qr.	9	12	4
west-half of south-west qr.	9	12	4
north-west qr. of n. w. qr.	9	12	4
east-half of north-east qr.	17	12	4

Terms.—On a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. ALEXANDER MABRY,
Administrator with the will annexed.
January 6, 1846 1:6d